

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF ARCHÆOLOGY

FOR THE YEAR

1902-1903.

PART I.





CALCUTTA:
OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA.
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8, HASTINGS STREET.

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DIRECTOR GENERAL OF ARCHÆOLOGY.

PART I.

From 22nd FEBRUARY 1902 to 31st MARCH 1903.

1. I entered upon my office as Director General of Archæology on the 22nd February 1902, having obtained the sanction of the Government of India to take charge of my duties immediately on landing at Bombay. Previous to my appointment the Office of the Director General had been in abeyance since the retirement of Dr. Burgess in 1889, in which year the Government of India decided, on grounds of financial economy, to limit the Archæological staff to a Government epigraphist and three Provincial Surveyors—for Madras, Bombay, and the United Provinces—with the addition of an architectural assistant for the last named circle. In 1898 the establishment of Provincial Surveyors was again reorganised on more liberal lines, and the Government of India subsequently determined to re-establish a central controlling authority by reviving—tentatively for a period of five years,—the post of Director General. As explained in the Government of India's letter No. 1015 of 25th March 1902, my office is of an advisory nature only, without executive powers. The chief duties connected with it consist in securing the proper up-keep and preservation of the ancient monuments of the country; in exercising a general supervision over the works of restoration and repair, over excavation, and the registration and description of monuments, and over antiquarian research; and in assisting the Provincial Surveyors to ascertain and to meet the special requirements of each Province.

2. I arranged to meet Mr. Cousens on March 3rd at Bhusawal, and in the meantime took the opportunity of visiting the caves of Elephanta and Kanhari in the vicinity of Bombay. The Elephanta caves are kept in thorough repair, and I saw no reason for any measures other than those already recommended by the Archæological Surveyor. The Kanhari caves were still being disfigured by visitors' names, some scrawled in charcoal or paint, others scratched or chiselled. I asked the Superintendent, Bombay Circle, to recommend again that a chowkidar should be attached to the caves, and that the fakir, who had taken up his residence in the most important hall, should be ejected.

Office establishment.

3. I reached Calcutta on the 5th March and made it my first care to ascertain the lines on which the Government of India wish me to direct the work of the survey, and to collect a sufficient staff to carry on the immediate work of the office. For this purpose the Revenue and Agriculture Department kindly placed at my disposal the services of one clerk (Babu P. K. Mukherji), and transferred Babu P. C. Mukherji from the office of the Archæological Surveyor, Bengal Circle, to act as draftsman. Shortly afterwards two more clerks and a photographer were added to my establishment. In September Babu P. C. Mukherji was retransferred to Bengal, as his work was found to be more suited to the needs of the Provincial Survey, and another photographer-draftsman was recruited in his place from the Archæological office, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Plan of operations.

4. In their letter No. 2553—53-3, dated the 4th August 1902, the Government of India desired me to submit a note on the operations and future conduct of the Archæological Survey. This note was submitted with my letter No. 328, dated 6th April 1903, and explained the lines on which it was proposed to conduct the survey, and which have been provisionally followed during the past year. Among other matters I suggested (*a*) that a clearer definition was needed of the respective duties of Archæological officers and Public Works officers in relation to the conservation of ancient monuments. These duties had been prescribed in the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, Circular No. 21—40-1, dated 25th June 1895, and in the despatch to the Secretary of State, dated 16th June 1898, but the responsibility thereby laid upon officers had been either misunderstood or unrecognised. The definitions I advanced were subsequently embodied in the Resolution of the Government of India No. 26—28-2, dated 7th June 1903, which set forth that the Archæological Officer is himself to initiate proposals for conservation, as well as to advise on the proposals submitted by officers of other Departments; that he is to prepare lists of the monuments and antiquarian remains in his charge; to pass plans and estimates; and to assist in the supervision of conservation works actually in progress. The Public Works Department also issued a Circular letter No. 644 C. W.—B., dated the 12th May 1903, emphasising the Standing Orders laid down in their Code, Volume I, rules 318, 319, and 1046.

(*b*) That the Archæological officers should be permitted to carry out any urgent petty works of conservation (*e.g.*, the clearance of jungle growth) without reference to the Public Works Department, and that for this purpose a small sum should be provided in the conservation budget. The aim of this suggestion was to give effect to the Government of India's Resolution of the 15th March 1886.

(*c*) That more attention had been given to survey drawings than was intended at the last reorganisation of the Department in 1898, and that several seasons of uninterrupted work by the Archæological Surveyors would be needed for their publication. It seemed essential that the volumes already in hand should be brought to completion before more drawings were accumulated, and, with the impending increase in conservation work, a good opportunity appeared to present itself. It was evident that the supervision of conservation work would necessitate much travelling and would occupy the Surveyor for almost as many months as the

field and survey work had previously done; but that there would be little or no material to work up afterwards at head-quarters, and that the Surveyor would thus be free to devote himself to the publication of the survey material already amassed. With this view the Government of India concurred, and the necessary instructions were issued in the Resolution quoted above.

5. In the same note I referred also to the advantage of associating the Archæological Surveyors with the administration of the antiquarian sections of the chief Provincial Museums in their respective circles, and of making them in some degree responsible for the management of those sections where that had not hitherto been done. The suggestion was prompted by reasons which were explained in the Government of India's Circular No. 22—53-1 of 15th June 1903, and met with the approval of the Local Administrations, by whom the scheme has now been uniformly adopted.

6. Another matter to which the attention of the Government was invited in my letter No. 491, dated 8th October 1902, was the irregular excavation of ancient sites by unauthorised and incompetent persons. Several instances of the evil had occurred in the early part of the year, and it was feared that in some cases at least valuable archæological evidence, which the excavation might otherwise have brought to light, had been irretrievably lost. Regulations on this subject had already been laid down in paragraph 13 of the Circular No. 21—40-1 of June 27th, 1895, and Local Governments were again asked to co-operate in ensuring due regard being paid to these.

Director General's tours.

7. On the 8th of April 1902, I left Simla for my spring tour and visited Muttra, Brindaban, Mahaban, Agra, and Delhi. At the two last-named places I accompanied His Excellency the Viceroy during his inspection of the ancient buildings. The instructions then issued by His Excellency were incorporated in a note prepared by Mr. A. C. Polwhele, Executive Engineer, Agra Division, and the works have now been successfully brought to completion. They relate chiefly to the Taj and surrounding buildings; to the Diwan-i-Am, Anguri Bagh, Jehangiri Mahal, Jasmine Tower and Machhi Bhawan, in the Fort; and to the tomb of Itmad-ud-daula and the Chini-ka-Rauza across the river. Full details of the measures are given in the Archæological Report, United Provinces, for 1902-1903.

At Brindaban I carefully inspected the temples of Govind Deo, Gopinath, Jugal Kishore, Madan Mohan, and Radha Ballabh, and advised the Government of the United Provinces to restore the two temples of Jugal Kishore and Radha Ballabh. Accurate plans, drawings and photographs of these two buildings have since been prepared. The estimates for the proposed repairs have also been countersigned and funds allotted from the Imperial Revenue for the execution of the work. I visited the Idgah Mosque at Muttra also, and proposed certain measures for its conservation, but in view of the indifferent attitude adopted by the Committee of the Mosque, concluded that Government aid might, for the present at least, be advantageously withheld.

Summer tour.

8. I left Simla on the 25th July for my monsoon tour with one clerk and a draftsman, and visited Lahore, Delhi, Ajmer, Chitorgarh and Agra, returning to

head-quarters on the 3rd of September. Being without a photographer I utilized, with the permission of the Government of the United Provinces, the services of Babu Gholam Rasul Beg, the Head Draftsman of the Archæological Office, United Provinces, who helped me to prepare a few photographs and drawings of the buildings at Delhi and Lahore. Detailed notes on the buildings inspected, and on the measures suggested for their preservation, were submitted to the Government of India in the memorandum accompanying my letter No. 488, dated 8th October 1902.

The monuments dealt with in these notes were the following :—

LAHORE.

Sarai at Shahdara.
Tombs of Asaf Khan and Nur Jehan.
Jahangir's Mausoleum.
Shalamar Gardens.
Gateway of the Gulabi Bagh, and tomb of Dai Anga on the Shalamar Road.
Mosque of Wazir Khan.
Shish Mahal in Fort.
Chhoti Khwabgah in Fort.
Diwan-i-Am ,,
Naulakha Burj ,,
Moti Masjid ,,
Jahangir's buildings ,,
Tile ornamentation on the palace wall in Fort.
Mosque of Dai Anga.
Mosque of Zakaria Khan.
Tomb of Anarkali.

DELHI.

Diwan-i-Am, Delhi Fort.
Lahore Gateway ,, ,,
Hummam ,, ,,
Moti Masjid ,, ,,
Zinat-ul-Masajid ,, ,,
Khair-ul-Manazil ,, ,,
Tomb of Shams-ud-din Atgah Khan.
Humayun's tomb.
Smaller tomb in the same enclosure.
Jain colonnade at the Kutub.
Sher Mandal.
Nili Burj.
Mosque and tomb of Isa Khan.

At the Delhi Fort I recommended also the replacement, on its original site outside the Delhi Gate, of the Elephant statue which now stands in the Queen's gardens; the restoration to its old form of the famous Hayat Bakhsh garden, with the Sawan and Bhadon pavilions, the Shah Burj, and the Hira Mahal; and the excavation and restoration of the system of water channels, tanks and fountains, connecting them. For this purpose I suggested also the evacuation and demolition of the small modern military buildings scattered over the old garden. Similar proposals were made for reconstructing the water system in the garden around Humayun's tomb, for the removal of the modern village from the precinct of Isa Khan's tomb and mosque, and for the repair of the latter buildings.

At Ajmer my suggestions related to minor details in connection with the restoration and improvement of the Ana Sagar Band, which had been commenced in 1894, and to protective work to the Arhai-din-ka Jhompra Mosque.

I was asked by the Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana, to inspect the Tower of Fame at Chitor in view of its proposed restoration, and in my note, dated 18th September 1902, I advised the immediate removal of its topmost storey, which was in imminent danger of falling, and the complete rebuilding of a portion of the storey below. For the rest, I was of opinion that the foundations were undisturbed, that the cracks were caused by lightning, and that it would suffice merely to repair

the damage in the lower storeys of the Tower. The Darbar of Udaipur however, acting on the advice of the Railway Manager, Mr. Lillie, decided to pull down the Tower to its foundations and rebuild it stone by stone, the work being entrusted to a local mistri. Fortunately the crowning chhatri only had been removed when the Tower was inspected by His Excellency the Viceroy, at whose instance the Maharana thereupon agreed to stop its further demolition. Careful reports on the structure were afterwards prepared by Sir S. S. Jacob and Mr. Cousens, and instructions issued for its restoration on the lines originally suggested.

At Agra my recommendations were confined to the buildings noted below :—

Diwan-i-Am	in Fort.	Jasmine tower	in Fort.
Khas Mahal	"	Somnath Gates	"
Diwan-i-Khas	"	Amar Singh Gate	"
Machhi Bhawan	"	Salimgarh	"
Anguri Bagh	"	Pavilions to the north and south of Khas Mahal	"
Nur Jehan's apartments	"	Buildings around the Taj Mahal.	
Jahangiri Mahal	"	Itmad-ud-daula's tomb.	
Nagina Masjid	"	Tomb of Akbar at Sikandra.	
Moti Masjid.	"		

Several buildings at Fatehpur Sikri.

9. I started for my cold weather tour on the 5th of November 1902, and first visited the Frontier Province. Here I was accompanied by Dr. Vogel, our primary object being to select a site for the excavations already proposed by him. On our way to the Frontier we examined Takshasila or Taxila, in the Rawalpindi District, and afterwards inspected the most important sites around Peshawar, the Hashtnagar villages, and in the Sudam valley. Eventually we determined that the vicinity of Charsada would be the best field for exploration. My other recommendations in the Frontier Province, contained in my letter No. 692, dated the 20th December 1902, related to the preservation of the Buddhist remains at Jamalgarhi, and to the creation of a Museum at Peshawar. From Peshawar I returned to Lahore and Agra to inspect the works in progress, and thence proceeded to Gwalior on December 1st. Nearly all the important monuments in the Gwalior Fort have been treated with exceptional care. Some additional works to the Man Mandir and Teli-ka-Mandir were advocated by me, and I strongly advised that the preservation of the tomb of Muhammad Ghaus and of the Gujarni Mahal, at the base of the Fortress, should be taken in hand by the Darbar, and in a memorandum forwarded to the Resident with my letter No. 700, dated 18th July 1903, I noted in detail the measures to be carried out. Winter tour.

Leaving Gwalior on the 5th December I visited Ujjain, Dewas, Indore, and Rutlam successively. My archæological notes on these places will be contained in a future report. At Rutlam I obtained from the Darbar the loan of two copper plates, measuring about $9'' \times 11\frac{1}{2}''$, containing two Valabhi inscriptions of Samvat 321, which will be published in Part II of this Report.

10. I toured in the Bombay Presidency from the 15th December until January 10th, and again from February 4th to February 10th, visiting Ahmedabad, Bombay, Poona, and Bijapur. My detailed notes on the conservation of buildings at these places, and on the general working of the Provincial Department, were submitted to

the Government of India with my letter No. 527, dated the 5th June 1903. The scheme of conservation which I advocated in Bombay was of a more comprehensive nature than had hitherto been adopted in that Presidency, but, except in the case of one or two of the most important monuments, like the Gol Gumbaz and the Ibrahim Rauza at ~~Ahmedabad,~~ it included only straightforward measures of conservation and repair. At Ahmedabad the scheme related to the following buildings :—

Dada Harir's Mosque and Tomb.
Queen's Mosque and Tomb in Sarangpur.
Sidi Sayyid's Mosque.
Ahmad Shah's Mosque.
Sidi Basir's Mosque and Rauza.
Khanpur Mosque in Jamalpur.
Baba Lului's Mosque.
Achyut Bibi's Mosque and Tomb.

The monuments at Bijapur which I recommended for further repair and restoration were the—

Gol Gumbaz.
Citadel Gateway.
Mehtari Mahal.
Ibrahim Rauza.
Jehan Begum's Masjid.
Asar Mahal.
Jami Masjid.
Makka Masjid.
Landa Qasab Bastion.
Andu Masjid.
Bukhara Masjid.
Malik-i-Maidan Gun.
Nagar Khana.

In connection with the establishment of a Museum at Bijapur, referred to in the Government of India's letter No. 1922—42-2 of 16th June 1902, Mr. Cousens advised the conversion of the Nagar Khana into a Museum building, and this suggestion has since been carried into effect by the Local Government. An interesting collection of antiquities bearing on the local history of Bijapur had been made some years ago by the Archæological Superintendent of Western India and located in what is now the Dâk Bungalow. Later, the collection was transferred by the district authorities to the cellars of a private house, where the objects seem to have been partially broken up. Such remnants as survive will form a nucleus for the new Museum. It is regrettable that the advisability of providing permanent accommodation for these antiquities was not recognised at an earlier date.

At Poona I visited the head-quarters of the Archæological Superintendent of Western India, where I had the opportunity of inspecting his collection of drawings, photographs, and other materials, and of discussing with him the work of the Provincial Department, and the changes in respect of conservation and survey work, which I suggested in my memorandum. The aim of these changes was to give more practical effect to the scheme of work determined on at the reorganisation of the Department in 1898, and to bring the operations of the Bombay survey into closer uniformity with those of the other surveys of India. From Poona I visited also the Karli caves with Mr. Cousens, who has noted on the results of our inspection in paragraph 4 of his Provincial Report.

11. On January 11th I joined the Superintendent of the Archæological Survey, Madras and Coorg, on a tour of inspection to the ancient monuments of Vijayanagar, Sompalle, Vellore, Madras, Conjeeveram, Tanjore, and Trichinopoly. The ruins of the places first visited, and especially of Vijayanagar, proved more extensive and

demanded a larger share of our time than we had anticipated, compelling us to curtail our programme, which was originally planned to include a visit to the temples of Madura and Tinnevelly, and to the excavations at Adichanallur. At the Pallava temples of Conjeeveram, and at the tank and Mandapam at Valikondapuram near Trichinopoly, many repairs were urgently needed, but, as these had already been partially dealt with by the Archæological Superintendent, I left it to him to record my notes and make the necessary report to the Local Government. The other results of my inspection were recorded in the memorandum on archæology in Madras accompanying my letter to the Government of India, No. 589, dated the 25th June 1903. The estimates for conservation, which had been framed in accordance with my instructions given to the District Engineers, related to the following monuments:—

VIJAYANAGAR.

Throne.
Hazara Ramasvami Temple.
Queen's Palace.
Elephant Stables.
Granary Tower.
Gymnasium.
Vishnu Temple.
Statue of Ugra Narasimha.
Krishnasvami Temple.
Ganapati Temple on the road to Malyavantam.
Muhammadan shrine on road to Talayari Gatta.
Mantapam on left of road from Talayari Gatta to the Vitthalasvami Temple.
Muhammadan mosque on the right of the road to Talayari Gatta.
Mantapam about 1 mile from Talayari Gatta, on left of road to the Vitthalasvami Temple.
Vitthalasvami Temple.
Jain Temples.

SOMPALLE.

Hindu Temple.

VELLORE.

Temple in Fort.

TANJORE.

Fort.

TRICHINOPOLY.

Caves in the Fort Rock.

In the same memorandum I urged the importance of adopting in the Madras Presidency a more liberal policy towards conservation, and of carrying it out on the systematic lines followed in other parts of India. To this end I suggested: first, that a more adequate financial provision should be made by the Madras Government; secondly, that the number of monuments selected for conservation should not be limited to the arbitrary number of 100, but that the list should depend upon the importance of the monuments, and upon that alone; and thirdly, that the monuments in the selected list should be regularly inspected and reported on by the officers of the Public Works Department, in whose charge they were placed.

12. From Trichinopoly I worked north to Bangalore, where I visited the head-quarters of the Mysore Archæological Office, and afterwards proceeded, *viâ* Bombay, to Mhow, Dhar, and Mandu, for the purpose of reporting on the monuments in the two last mentioned places, to which attention had been called by His Excellency the Viceroy. Here I was again accompanied by the Archæological Superintendent for Western India. The great number of buildings demanding conservation at both

Mandu and Dhar precluded our taking in hand, during the present year, more than a very limited section of the whole, and I accordingly restricted my detailed notes to the Jami Masjid, Hoshang's Tomb, and the mosque of Dilawar Khan at Mandu, and to the Lat Masjid at Dhar; and advised, in addition, certain provisional protective measures at the mosque of the Malik Mughis, the Hindola Mahal, and the so-called tower of Victory. The subsequent excavations carried out around the last building, under the supervision of Captain E. Barnes, Political Agent, Bhopawar State, led to most interesting and unexpected discoveries, of which a preliminary account will be found in Part II of this Report.

13. From Mandu I went to Ajmer, and thence, at His Excellency the Viceroy's request, to Mount Abu, where I reported on the restorations required at the famous Dilwara Temples, and the methods by which they could be carried out to the best advantage. The occasion of His Excellency's visit to Mount Abu in November 1902 had been celebrated by an almost complete white-washing of the temples inside and out, and the painting of the woodwork in a variety of gaudy colours. Other injuries also had previously been done to the interior of the temples through inartistic structural repairs, unskilful restoration, and the use of acids for restoring the whiteness of the marble. At His Excellency's desire further action of any kind was suspended by the local Jain Committee, until they could be advised as to the appropriateness of their proposed restorations. At the same time the representatives from the Bombay Presidency promised to find funds up to the extent of four lakhs, if necessary, with which to carry out any duly sanctioned proposals.

14. Between the 4th and 21st of March I again visited Agra and Delhi to inspect the works in progress, and at the latter place also to superintend the restoration of the twelve mosaic panels in the Throne of Shah Jahan, which were lately recovered by the Government of India from the Trustees of the Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kengsington. The question of the original provenance of these panels, and the circumstances attending their removal to England and subsequent return to India, will be referred to in Part II of this Report.

From Delhi I hastened to the Frontier Province to join Dr. Vogel in the excavations at Charsada, alluded to in paragraph 9 above. I remained there for a month, and finally returned to head-quarters on the 26th April.

Work at head-quarters.

15. Five months of the year, *i.e.*, from May to July inclusive, and September and October, were spent by me in Simla in writing up the notes made during my previous tours, in passing plans and estimates, and in the other routine duties connected with my office. During this period also I was occupied in making myself acquainted with the previous records and reports of the Archæological Surveys, both Imperial and Provincial.

Personnel.

16. During the whole of the year under report the United Provinces were without a Surveyor. Munshi Gholam Rasul Beg, Head Draftsman, held charge of the current duties of the Archæological Office.

Mr. Cousens and Dr. Bloch, the Archæological Superintendents in the Bombay and Bengal Circles respectively, were on leave in Europe, the former from the 22nd May to the 21st November, and the latter from July 10th to October 17th.

The office of Mr. Cousens was placed in charge of Dr. A. W. Thomson, of the College of Science, Poona, and that of Dr. Bloch in charge of the clerk.

In Burma the appointment of an Assistant Surveyor has been sanctioned, and an extra photographer added to the Bombay staff.

17. The Superintendent of the Archæological Survey, Madras and Coorg, accompanied me throughout my tour in Madras and also visited Chattramangalam, Kalakancheri, Kumracheri, Palghat, Pallathri, and Tirupalpur, besides a number of places in the Trichinopoly District. Tours of the Provincial Surveyors.

The Archæological Superintendent, Western India, met me at Indore, and accompanied me to Ahmedabad, Poona, Karli, and Bijapur, and afterwards to Dhar, Mandu, Ajmer, and Mount Abu. He also visited Karmala in the Sholapur District, Moro in Sind, Hyderabad, Chitor, and Burhanpur and Pachmarhi in the Central Provinces.

The tours of Dr. Bloch in Bengal extended through the districts of Malda, Bhagalpur, Monghyr, the Sonthal Parganas, Hazaribagh, and Manbhum. In Assam he visited all the principal existing remains in the district of Kamrup, Darang, Nowgong, Sibsagar, Cachar, and Sylhet.

In the Punjab Dr. Vogel, besides accompanying me to Delhi and Lahore in July and August, made a prolonged journey in Chamba State. He again joined me in the Peshawar District in November 1902, and in March 1903.

The tour of the Government Archæologist, Burma, was restricted to Mandalay, Maymyo, and Pagan.

18. The initial list of monuments in the Delhi and Lahore districts has been completed during the year by Dr. Vogel. It is provisionally published as an appendix to Dr. Vogel's Provincial Report. The list includes 464 monuments, and shows in tabulated form the class to which each is to be relegated, its topographical position, and approximate date. Bibliographical references are also added. The list of ancient monuments in Bengal was published by the Public Works Department in 1895. Much fresh information has, however, since been collected by Dr. Bloch, and the Bengal Government has accordingly decided that the next edition shall be revised by the Archæological Department. Classified lists of monuments.

19. In the Malabar District of Madras, the temples in the following places were surveyed :— Agathathri, Karacheri, Pallavoor, Thimari or Parai, and Vadacancheri. The survey of the country around Vijayanagar was continued, about 90 square miles being surveyed, and notes of the antiquities made. A detailed account of this is given in Part III of the Madras Provincial Report. Survey drawings.

In the Bengal Circle detail drawings of the curious pillars at Dimapur and several more at various other places in Assam were prepared under Dr. Bloch's supervision.

At Agra the careful survey of the Fort begun by Mr. Edmund Smith was continued, ten more drawings of the Anguri Bagh, Salimgarh, and the Diwan-i-am, being added. Two plans of the Radha Ballabh and Jugal Kishore temples at Brindaban were also made.

The majority of the Punjab drawings—35 in number—relate to the buildings

under repair at Lahore. Progress was also made with the reproductions of the tile-work in the Fort.

As stated above in paragraph 4, a check has now been put on the accumulation of elaborate survey drawings, which there is no immediate prospect of publishing, and for the future the attention of the Archæological Superintendents will be confined in the first instance to the survey of buildings of archæological value, which it is not practicable to conserve, and to the preparation of drawings and photographs needed in connection with any intended works of restoration.

Conservation. 20. The chief centres where important progress has been made in conservation are:—Ahmedabad and Bijapur in the Bombay Presidency; Agra, Lucknow and Allahabad in the United Provinces; Delhi and Lahore in the Punjab, and Ajmer in the same circle; Konarak, Gaur, Panduah, Rajhamal, and Bhubaneshwar in Bengal; and Mandalay and Pagan in Burma. With the exception of the repair of the Hindu temple at Sompalle, very little has been done in Madras.

Details of these works are given in the Reports of the officers of the Provincial Archæological Surveys and of the Public Works Department. Descriptive and illustrated accounts also of the most important buildings repaired will be found in Part II of the present Report.

Speaking generally, it may be said that very substantial progress has been made in the matter of conservation, due not only to the extra financial aid given by Local Administrations, but also to the increased interest which they have displayed in the works. Particularly has this been the case in the Punjab, where systematic conservation had never been undertaken until the present year; but the United Provinces, Bengal, and Burma also have further advanced their liberal policy of former years. A decided stimulus has also been given by the action of the Government of India in taking upon itself more direct responsibility and assigning to Archæology an annual allotment of one lakh, from which special grants-in-aid can be given in support of local effort. As a set off to this improvement in the prospects of conservation may be noted the disfigurement or destruction of monuments, of which reports continue to reach the Government. Most regrettable are the vandal repairs carried out by the wealthy Nattukkotai Chetties in Madras, against which Dr. Hultzsch made an appeal in his Annual Report for 1901-1902. I visited some of the shrines in the Presidency under repair, and again called the attention of the Government to the appalling havoc which was being wrought. Energetic steps have since been taken to secure the suspension of further operations until the inscriptions at least have been copied, but a letter of protest from the Royal Asiatic Society, which the Madras Government ordered to be translated into the vernacular, appears to have failed to convince the temple trustees of the desirability of preserving their lithic records. In the Bombay Report Mr. Cousens also remarks on the recent white-washing of the old tomb of Ghulam Shah Kalhora at Hyderabad, and on the excavation of trenches around the base of the Buddhist stupa, Mul Mir Rukhan, near Moro, both of which works were carried out without the knowledge of the Archæological Survey. In this connection Mr. Cousens suggests that "it should be made a hard-and-fast rule that nothing whatsoever, however insignificant it may

seem, should be done to ancient remains without a previous reference to the Archæological Department." This point has lately been dealt with in the Government of India's Resolution referred to above in paragraph 4.

21. In the Madras Circle 347 new inscriptions have been copied in eight districts of the Presidency, in Travancore and Cochin and in the Nizam's Dominions. The most important among these are briefly discussed in the Report of the Government Epigraphist in Southern India. Elsewhere in India the most successful epigraphical work has been done by Dr. Vogel in Chamba State, where he has collected 28 copper plates, dating from the reign of Yugakara, the founder of the present town of Chamba, down to the last century. A full account of these epigraphical records, which possess much historical value, has been contributed by him to Part II of this Report. In Burma 68 inscriptions from the Mandalay, Myingyan and Pakokku districts have been deciphered and printed by the Provincial Superintendent. Three copper plate inscriptions from the United Provinces have also been published by Dr. Hultzsch from impressions supplied by the late Mr. E. Smith. Various epigraphical records, among which are several of considerable value, have also been discovered or recopied in Bengal and are discussed in the Provincial Report of that circle. Epigraphy.

22. Excavations were undertaken during the year at Charsada in the Peshawar valley, and in the Tinnevelly District of Madras. Special grants of Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 2,000 respectively were allotted for these from Imperial funds. The excavations in the Tinnevelly District, which were in continuation of the work of the previous year, were carried out by the Archæological Superintendent in Southern India, who was engaged upon the work for three months. The antiquities recovered by Mr. Rea from the extensive cemeteries in this locality are assigned by him, with some probability, to the period of the Pallavas and Pandyans. The collection consists of pottery, iron weapons and implements, bronzes and gold ornaments, exceeding 4,000 in number, and it may justly be ranked first among the prehistoric collections brought together from any one site in India—if indeed the term prehistoric is correctly applicable to the period which it represents. All the objects have for the present been placed in the Madras Museum, but the duplicates will eventually be divided among the Indian and other Provincial Museums. Besides the excavations in the Tinnevelly District some slight digging was done at Mahadanapuram and Vyganallur in the Trichinopoly District. At Kurumbur also an ancient temple and a square stone-built well were discovered at a considerable depth below the surface, and in the midst of the débris a finely executed image of Subramanyswami and some sculptured slabs. Excavations.

At Charsada Dr. Vogel and myself made trial excavations in some of the most extensive mounds, which we have every reason to believe mark the site of Pushkalavati, the ancient Capital of Gandhara. The net result of our digging was the discovery of a portion of the fortifications of the ancient Acropolis, and the opening up of a Buddhist stupa belonging probably to the latter part of the first century A. D., and still containing its treasure of sacred relics intact. The foundations of a Vihara (?) of a considerably earlier epoch were also unearthed. From these buildings we recovered a considerable collection of sculptures, belonging to the best period (as far

as that can yet be ascertained) of Graeco-Indian Art, together with pottery, bronzes, coins, gems, and other ornaments. A few inscriptions in Karoshthi were found incised upon the statues or written upon dedicatory vessels. With the further exploration of this site there is good reason for hoping that we may be able to carry back our knowledge of the antiquities of the Frontier Province for another century or more. Detailed accounts of the explorations, both here and in Madras, are given in Part II of the Archæological Report for 1902-1903.

Museums.

23. In the North-West Frontier Province, the creation of a Provincial Museum at Peshawar has been under the consideration of the Local Government. Instructions on the subject were issued by His Excellency the Viceroy in the beginning of the year, and it has been decided that, as no suitable building is available in the city, the necessary accommodation will be provided in the New Victoria Memorial Hall. In the meantime the antiquities excavated at Charsada and others collected from the surrounding country have been securely packed and deposited in the Tahsil.

A Central Museum for the Bombay Presidency is also being established and will ultimately be located in the Town Hall at Bombay. A nucleus of interesting objects for this Museum has been collected by Mr. Cousens in his house at Poona, and the Government has recently decided to rent this building as a temporary depository, until the objects can be removed to Bombay. The re-establishment of a local Museum in the Nagar Khana at Bijapur has already been referred to in paragraph 10 above.

In the United Provinces, orders were given by His Excellency the Viceroy for the formation of a small Museum in connection with the Taj Mahal at Agra. One of the rooms in the south, or main entrance, is being fitted up for the purpose. Here it is intended to place the ancient plans of the Taj now in the possession of the Commissioner at Agra, and to bring together any other designs, manuscripts, books, or photographs, connected with the history and architecture of the Mausoleum. Specimens of the various stones used in the building, with samples of the pietra dura and the lapidaries' instruments, will also be exhibited.

The creation of these small local Museums at centres like Bijapur and Agra forms part of a policy now definitely accepted by the Government of India, *viz.*, that of encouraging local collections in the neighbourhoods where the antiquities have been found, and more particularly in connection with any famous groups of buildings, with which they are naturally associated. In pursuance of this policy similar Museums have been started within the last few years at Malda, in Bengal, and at Pagan, in Burma.

Acquisition of antiquities.

24. A sum of Rs. 2,500 was sanctioned by the Government of India (Resolution No. 51—61-9 of 19th December 1902) for the purchase of antiquities for the Museums at Lahore, Lucknow, Poona, Madras, and Calcutta. The money was to be expended by the Provincial Archæological Superintendent in conjunction with the Curator of the Museum or with myself. Owing to the fact that this was the first occasion of such an allotment, and that little more than three months of the financial year still remained when the sanction was accorded, only a comparatively small

amount from the grant was used. But the hope may be expressed that this will not be taken as a reason for discontinuing any portion of the grant in succeeding years. The sum is a small one, but it will generally be sufficient to enable each Superintendent to secure any antiquities of value that he may chance upon in the course of his tours, which, if not secured at once, may afterwards be procurable only at a much higher price, or be altogether lost to the Museums.

The following articles were purchased :—

	Rs.
Collection of 47 sculptures from the Gandhara District	350
Sardonyx Cameo	300
2 Indos-Scythic seals	20
3 Gold coins	20
TOTAL	750

The attention of the Government of the United Provinces was drawn to a red sandstone statue, discovered on the river bank at Kausambhi, and this has since been conveyed to Lucknow and placed in the Museum there.

25. A very satisfactory beginning has been made in the formation of the Central Archæological Library in Simla, towards which a sum of Rs. 6,000 was sanctioned by the Government of India (Resolution No. 51—61-9, dated 9th December 1902). A nucleus for the library was furnished by the loan of a number of books from the spare copy rooms of the Home Department and the Metcalfe Hall. Some volumes were also presented by the Local Governments, and a welcome gift of 34 volumes was received from the Trustees of the British Museum, which included all their available publications connected with Archæology, issued up to date. A sum of Rs. 5,179-2-8 was expended upon fresh purchases of books and photographs. Among the former, the series of the Journals of the Royal Asiatic Societies of London, Bombay, and Colombo, and of the Bengal Asiatic Society, the Gazette Archæologique, Archæologische Zeitung, and the Indian Antiquary, deserve special mention. The books have been carefully classified and an alphabetical Catalogue prepared, which will be printed and submitted separately. But in view of the proposed transfer of my office quarters to the new Secretariat Buildings, the library has not yet been permanently arranged in such a manner as to admit of future expansion, nor—for the same reason—have reference numbers or subject labels been attached to the books and shelves. Library.

26. A collection of 1,930 photo-prints, besides a number of duplicates, was made during the year. More than a third of these were taken from the stock of negatives in the Indian Museum, Calcutta; others are from the new negatives prepared in the Provincial Surveys; the remainder have been purchased. For the present they are being kept on uniform paper mounts, classified according to circles and districts, but by the time the series from the Calcutta negatives has been completed, it will probably be found more convenient to classify the collection (which will then number about 10,000 prints) according to subjects.

A special endeavour is being made to secure detailed and fully representative

photographs of monuments which have already been destroyed or are in danger of demolition or rapid decay, and also photographs of the monuments and sites in the countries beyond the frontiers of India. It is hoped by this means to enhance the value of the collection and extend its usefulness, not only for the members of the Survey but for oriental scholars and travellers generally.

Archæological publications.

27. The following are the publications issued during the year :—

1. Architecture of Gujarat . . Dr. Burgess and Mr. Cousens.
2. Epigraphia Indica . . . Vol. VI, Part VIII, Vol. VII, Parts III—VI.

Special grants-in-aid.

28. In paragraph 2 of their Resolution No. 7—6-12, dated the 11th February 1902, the Government of India intimated their intention of allotting a sum of one lakh of rupees annually, to be distributed to Local Administrations and Native States for particular objects demanding early execution and shown to be beyond the financial capacity of Local Governments. The following grants-in-aid were accordingly made on the recommendation of this office (Government of India Resolution No. 51—61-9, dated 19th December 1902):—

	Rs.	
Punjab	25,000	for conservation work.
Madras	2,000	Excavations in Tinnevelly.
North-West Frontier Province .	3,000	Excavations at Peshawar.
United Provinces . . .	30,000	Conservation works at Agra.
Ajmer	6,000	Conservation at Ajmer.
Rajputana	6,000	Conservation at Chitor.
Purchase of antiquities . .	2,500	
Archæological Library . .	6,000	
	80,500	

Owing to the fact that in nearly every instance plans and drawings had first to be prepared, and estimates to be framed, countersigned, and sanctioned, a considerable portion of the year had elapsed before the works could actually be taken in hand, and it was accordingly decided to allow Rs. 50,000 of the whole allotment to lapse during 1902-1903, rather than incur the risk of any undue haste in their execution. This sum the Government of India have regranted in the Archæological Budget for 1903-1904, in addition to the ordinary allotment of one lakh.

29. The expenditure on the Archæological Surveys for the year 1902-1903 is as follows :—

	Rs.
Madras { Archæology	17,358
Madras { Epigraphy	16,849
Bombay	11,649
Bengal	10,680
United Provinces	5,401
Punjab	11,109
Burma	11,833
Director-General, Archæology	34,588
TOTAL .	1,19,467

The sums expended on conservation and excavation are :—

	Rs.
Madras	2,070
Bombay	16,821
Bengal	90,125
United Provinces	1,58,541
Punjab	25,000
Burma	41,000
Special grant-in-aid from Imperial Revenue	50,184
TOTAL	3,83,741

The special charges during the year are—

Epigraphia Indica	1,507
Publication of Dr. Burgess' Reports	4,161
TOTAL	5,668
GRAND TOTAL	5,08,876

30. The numbers of drawings and photographs prepared by the Survey during the year are :—

Drawings.

Madras	46
Bombay	7
Bengal	7
United Provinces	12
Punjab	35
Burma	*Nil*
Director-General, Archæology	9
TOTAL	116

Photographs.

Director-General, Archæology (*cf.* Appendix A)	173
Madras	77
Bombay	44
Bengal	127
United Provinces	25
Punjab	143
Burma	*Nil*
TOTAL	589

31. The following photo-prints were received from the Provincial Surveyors :—

Bombay	72
United Provinces	84
Punjab	352
Bengal	125
Madras	85
TOTAL	718

No photographs were received from Burma Circle.

Some 709 prints were taken from the collection of negatives stored in the Indian Museum, Calcutta. In addition to these there were purchased :—

Of Monuments in Madras	29	photographs
Of " in United Provinces	89	"
Of " in Punjab	37	"
Of " in Rajputana	23	"
Sculptures in Lahore Museum	364	"
TOTAL	542	

J. H. MARSHALL,
Director General of Archæology.

SIMLA:
The 14th November 1903.

APPENDIX A.

List of photographic negatives prepared during 1902-1903.

Serial No.	Name of Place.	Description.	Size.
		MADRAS.	
1	Vijayanagar . .	View on river	$6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$
2	" . .	Vitthalasvami Temple, stone car in Mahamatapam	"
3	" . .	Do. small Mantapam . .	"
4	" . .	Do. interior of do. . .	"
5	Sompalle . .	Vishnu Temple, perspective view of . . .	"
6	" . .	Do. front view	"
7	" . .	Do. view from back	"
8	" . .	Do. interior of Mantapam . .	"
9	" . .	Do. detail of cornice	"
10	" . .	Do. detail of pillar and cornice .	"
11	Vellore . .	Hindu Temple, front view of the inner entrance or Gopuram.	"
12	" . .	Do. back view of the entrance and courtyard	"
13	" . .	Do. detail of carved pillars and brackets .	"
14	" . .	Interior of Mantapam showing sunken pillar .	"
15	Trichinopoly . .	Temple of Jambukesvara	"
16	" . .	Do. do.	"
17	" . .	Do. do.	"
18	" . .	Temple at Srirangam, details of horse-shaped brackets.	"
		BOMBAY.	
19	Ahmedabad . .	Sidi Sayyid's Mosque	"
20	" . .	Sidi Basir's Mosque	"

APPENDIX A—*continued.*

Serial No.	Name of Place.	Description.	Size.
		UNITED PROVINCES.	
21	Agra . . .	Diwan-i-Am, details of column	6½ × 4¾
22	„ . . .	Diwan-i-Am, showing iron fence to the west of quadrangle	„
23	„ . . .	Do. showing modern additions . .	„
24	„ . . .	Do. do. do. . . .	„
25	„ . . .	Anguri Bagh, cascade	„
26	„ . . .	Golden pavilion, north of the Khas Mahal .	„
27	„ . . .	Jahangiri Mahal, detail of upper chamber on second floor showing painted parapets	„
28	„ . . .	Do. detail of pavilion on second floor	„
29	„ . . .	Do. east side view . . .	„
30	„ . . .	Do. west side and gateway . .	„
31	„ . . .	Nur Jahan's apartment	„
32	„ . . .	Machhi Bhawan, detail of pavilion on south side of courtyard . . .	„
33	„ . . .	Do. detail of ceiling of pavilion do. .	„
34	„ . . .	Do. detail of cap of column and ornamental work in the pavilion on south side of courtyard	„
35	„ . . .	Do. details of brackets under cornice around the courtyard . .	„
36	„ . . .	Do. bronze gate on north side .	„
37	„ . . .	Do. details of brackets under cornice around the doorway . .	„
38	„ . . .	Do. slab excavated in courtyard .	„
39	„ . . .	Jasmine tower, cascade on west side . . .	„
40	„ . . .	Salim Garh	„
41	„ . . .	Khas Mahal and the south pavilion . . .	„
42	„ . . .	Dan Shah's kothi	„
43	Sikandra . .	Cenotaph of Akbar	„

APPENDIX A—*continued.*

Serial No.	Name of Place.	Description.	Size.
		UNITED PROVINCES—*concld.*	
44	Sikandra . .	Conotaph of Akbar	6½ × 4¾
45	" . .	False gate on the east	"
46	" . .	Do. do.	"
47	" . .	Jawab on the east	"
48	Fatehpur Sikri .	Elephant Gate	"
		PUNJAB.	
49	Delhi . . .	Jami Masjid, south gate, back view of . .	"
50	"	Do. general view showing north gate .	"
51	"	Do. do. east gate .	"
52	"	Do. interior of east gate . . .	"
53	"	Do. interior of prayer chamber . .	"
54	"	Do. general view of the praying hall .	"
55	"	Bazar view near Jami Masjid . . .	"
56	"	Isa Khan's tomb	"
57	"	Atgah Khan's tomb	"
58	"	Do. do.	"
59	. . .	Humayun's tomb	"
60	"	Chausath khamba, exterior view . . .	"
61	"	Do. interior of	"
62	"	Khair-ul-Manazil mosque, general view . .	"
63	"	Do. do. gateway, exterior view .	"
64	"	Do. do. interior of gateway .	"
65	"	Fragments of elephant in the Fort . . .	"
66	"	Mosaic panel with figure of Orpheus from Diwan-i-Am	8¼ × 6½
67	Lahore . . .	Tomb of Anarkali	6½ × 4¾

APPENDIX A—*continued*.

Serial No.	Name of Place.	Description.	Size.
		CENTRAL INDIA.	
68	Mandu . . .	Jami Masjid, south side, showing broken wall	8½ × 6½
69	,, . . .	Do. dome	,,
70	,, . . .	Do. front view, showing gateway .	6½ × 4¾
71	,, . . .	Do. general view	,,
72	,, . . .	Do. prayer chamber and raised platform	,,
73	,, . . .	Do. detail of broken domes . .	,,
74	,, . . .	Do. detail of marble niche showing carved work . . .	,,
75	,, . . .	Do. do. do. broken	,,
76	,, . . .	Do.	,,
77	,, . . .	Do. west elevation, inside courtyard .	,,
78	,, . . .	Do. north do. do. .	,,
79	,, . . .	Do.	,,
80	,, . . .	Hushang Shah's tomb	8½ × 6½
81	,, . . .	Do. gateway, back view from inside	6½ × 4¾
82	,, . . .	Do. principal entrance to shrine .	,,
83	,, . . .	Do. detail of screen work . .	,,
84	,, . . .	Ashrafi Mahal, gateway, front view of . .	,,
85	,, . . .	Do. gateway, back view of . .	,,
86	,, . . .	Do. remains of the Tower of Victory .	,,
87	,, . . .	Jahaz Mahal, general view of . . .	,,
88	,, . . .	Do. entrance and staircase . .	,,
89	,, . . .	Hindola Mahal, exterior view of . . .	8½ × 6½
90	,, . . .	Do. interior, showing roofless arches	,,
91	,, . . .	Delhi Gate, front view of	6½ × 4¾
92	,, . . .	Do. back view	,,
93	,, . . .	Tarapur Gate	,,

APPENDIX A—*continued*.

Serial No.	Name of Place.	Description.	Size.
		CENTRAL INDIA—*contd.*	
94	Mandu	Dilawar Khan's mosque, detail of column and broken lintel, north-east corner . .	$6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$
95	"	Do. do. west, elevation from the courtyard	
96	"	Do. do. outside view, north-east corner . . .	"
97	"	Malik Mughis' mosque, interior of prayer chamber	$8\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$
98	"	Do. do. front view, inside courtyard	$6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$
99	"	Do. do. north east corner of courtyard . .	
100	"	Elephant gate, front view of	"
101	"	Do. detail showing front of elephant .	"
102	"	Rupmati's chhatri	"
103	"	Record office	"
104	"	Bahadur's Palace, detail of marble work in bay, on north side of courtyard	"
105	Dhar	The Fort, Khas Mahal, east view of . .	"
106	"	Do. do. back view of . .	"
107	"	Kamal Maula Masjid, mihrab showing inscribed slab	"
108	"	Do. do. detail of pillars . .	"
109	"	Do. do. interior of prayer chamber	"
110	"	Do. do. detail of pillars . .	"
111	"	Do. do. west elevation from south-east of courtyard .	$8\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$
112	"	Lal Bagh, detail of iron pillar, upper portion .	$6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$
113	"	Museum, detail of iron pillar, central portion .	"
114	"	Lat Masjid, detail of iron pillar, lower portion .	"
115	"	Do. detail of central dome . . .	"

APPENDIX A—*continued.*

Serial No.	Name of place.	Description.	Size.
		CENTRAL INDIA—*concld.*	
116	Dhar . . .	Last Masjid, detail of eastern dome . .	6½ × 4¾
		AJMER.	
117	Ajmer . . .	The Fort, gateway of	6½ × 4¾
118	" . . .	Do. Daulat khana, north-east elevation .	
119	" . . .	Arhai-din-ka Jhompra, south and south-west wall	
120	" . . .	Ana Sagar Band, custodian's house . . .	
		RAJPUTANA.	
121	Mount Abu . .	Vimala Sah's Temple, detail of broken lintel and carved work above .	"
122	" . . .	Do. detail of pillars in the verandah . .	"
123	" . . .	Do. verandah chamber . .	"
124	" . . .	Do. showing repaired broken frame of the small chamber in the verandah	"
125	" . . .	Tejahpala's Temple, detail of pillar showing badly repaired image	"
		NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.	
126	Charsada . .	Bala Hisar, general view of . . .	8½ × 6½
127	" . . .	Do. view of excavation . . .	"
128	" . . .	Do. showing earlier pakka fortification excavated	"
129	" . . .	Do. duplicate reduced	6½ × 4¾
130	" . . .	Do. do. do. later pakka wall .	8½ × 6½
131	" . . .	Do. Muhammadan pakka building in the centre	6½ × 4¾
132	" . . .	Do. do. do.	"
133	" . . .	Bridge-of-boats over the river . . .	8½ × 6½

APPENDIX A—*continued.*

Serial No.	Name of place.	Description.	Size.
		NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—*contd.*	
134	Charsada . .	Bridge-of-boats over the river . . .	6½ × 4¾
135	" . . .	Razar, statue of Buddha (standing) from Hindu temple.	8½ × 6½
136	" . . .	Do. do. riding horse . .	6½ × 4¾
137	" . . .	Razar, sculpture of Buddha sitting . . .	"
138	" . . .	Mir Ziarat Dheri, general view from the north .	"
139	" . . .	Do. do. east .	"
140	" . . .	Do. do. south .	"
141	" . . .	Do. do. north-east corner	"
142	" . . .	Do. view from north-east corner .	"
143	" . . .	Do. detail of pakka wall (duplicate)	"
144	" . . .	Do. pakka Buddhist wall . .	"
145	" . . .	View of river showing Bala Hisar in distance .	"
146	" . . .	Ghaz Dheri, general view of . . .	"
147	" . . .	Do. remains of Buddhist wall round the courtyard	"
148	" . . .	Do. ancient toys	8½ × 6½
149	" . . .	Do. do. duplicate	6½ × 4¾
150	" . . .	Do. collection of pottery . . .	8½ × 6½
151	" . . .	Do. Buddhist stucco figures (duplicate)	6½ × 4¾
152	" . . .	Do. do. head	"
153	" . . .	Do. Buddhist relief, in grey schist .	"
154	" . . .	Do. head of Buddha, in grey schist, full face	"
155	" . . .	Do. do. profile	"
156	" . . .	Do. head of Buddha, in grey schist .	"
157	" . . .	Do. do.	"

APPENDIX A—*concluded.*

Serial No.	Name of place.	Description.	Size.
		NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE—*concld.*	
158	Charsada . . .	Ghaz Dheri, side view	$8\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$
159	" . . .	Do. 2 heads of Buddha in stucco and grey stone	"
160	Mardan . . .	Sculpture of Buddha, seated, with attendants .	"
161	" . . .	Do. do. standing . . .	"
162	" . . .	Do. do.	"
163	" . . .	Floral design	"
164	Peshawar . .	Figure of Buddha standing, in collection of Lala Mul Chand	"
165	Miscellaneous . .	Coins	"
166	" . . .	Do.	"
167	" . . .	Gold ornaments	"
168	" . . .	Gems	"
169	" . . .	Do.	"
170	" . . .	Do.	"
171	" . . .	Do.	"
172	" . . .	Cameo of Swan	"
173	" . . .	Do. do.	"

G. I. C. P. O.—No. 334 D. G. Archy.—2-6.1904.—50.—J. J. M.